

Elkhorn District Advocate.

VOL. I

ELKHORN, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1883

NO. 49

WESTERN WORLD.

MANITOBA MATTERS—NORTHWEST NUGGETS—COLUMBIA CRUMBS.

Collected Carefully—Given Graciously.

The farmer's elevator at Belmont is now under way.

Mrs. Hodder, of Calgary, died recently after a brief illness.

Miss Jane White, of Lethbridge, has gone as a missionary to India.

Emerson, which once boasted of two dailies, is now without a paper.

R. Wiggins' residence at Rat Portage has been completely gutted by fire.

Bills of the Commercial Bank are now being paid at the office of the bank with interest of 6 per cent.

The "See" line on the C. P. R. is now open for freights. In a few days the passenger service will be inaugurated.

The name of Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Methodist missionary at Birtle, was struck by lightning and burned down.

A number of tramps have been troubling the police of Winnipeg lately. Several persons have been "held up," but in each instance those assaulted got off.

It is stated that G. McElroy, son of H. McElroy, M. P., has been appointed to succeed the late A. McMillan as assistant storekeeper at the Kingston penitentiary.

The head office of the Canada Northwest Land Company has been moved from London to Toronto. Mr. W. C. Van Horne is now president of the company.

A man named Lamb, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a blacksmith, was run over by a train and instantly killed at North Bend on Wednesday night.

The separator of James Stevenson's threshing outfit, near Treherne, was carried up in smoke a few days ago. Three hundred bushels of wheat were also destroyed.

The Hon. Jim Martin reconstituted as chairman for a meeting in favor of female suffrage, which was addressed by Mrs. Nopine E. Law, and declared himself in favor of it.

Vandals have been at work at Reston, pulling down stumps, throwing dead hens into wells, destroying flower gardens, misplacing various juniper implements constituting their work.

A considerable portion of the country lying between Fisher Creek and the Red River has been burned over of late. A large quantity of staid hay has been destroyed, and several having outposts have received close calls.—MacLeod Gazette.

W. Gorenlock's elevator and engine-house at Griswold have been destroyed by fire. The elevator had about 25,000 bushels of new wheat, principally owned by farmers who had it in store. The elevator is insured, but the wheat is not. The origin of the fire is not known.

Battleford Herald: Mr. Picard, telegraph operator at Moose Jaw, has returned to his post after a visit to the World's Fair, between being one of a crowd of two hundred thousand in a single park, and living in a shack 50 miles from a neighbor he will find a contract.

A gentleman who was in China recently has given a full description of the country, consisting of vehicles of all sizes and countries that the only British vehicle he saw was the Red River cart which had been loaned from the Manitoba exhibit, and which bore a banner with the name of the province and date of period of use.

A whooping cough is quite prevalent in Winnipeg, causing the teachers in the schools much trouble. The school board held a meeting to discuss the epidemic and decided that no child living in a house in which the affection existed should be allowed to attend school and the inspector was instructed to issue an order to that effect.

Professor Wallace, of the University of Edinburgh, is making a tour through the Northwest in connection with the same scheme of inspection as that under which the farmer delegates are proceeding. Prof. Wallace visited this country fourteen years ago, and he is naturally much interested in noting the great development since then.

Judge Wetmore has fixed November 14th as the time for the trial of the two Italian prisoners who are now jail-charged with murdering their travelling companion. The trial will take place at Granfield, near which place the crime was committed. Reginald Bimmo has been engaged for the defence and W. White, Q. C., of Monson, will represent the Crown.

Following is a literal translation of an article which appeared in Le Canada recently: Le Canada has already announced some few months ago that the Rev. F. Langevin was to be named coadjutor to Archbishop Tache. Subsequent events have shown that we were wrong. The Rev. F. Langevin has not yet made his nomination. We even congratulate ourselves to see in Rev. Father Langevin the future Bishop of Manitoba, but it is said that the Jesuits are intriguing to make this nomination miss.

Mr. McCutcheon, the well-known brickmaker of St. Boniface, has been burning bricks for contracts in the city made from the clays found in the Souris valley. The bricks burn to a light red color and do not require as much burning as the St. Boniface brick. Mr. McCutcheon pronounces them as superior to those made at St. Paul. Foreign to St. Boniface. They are very hard and tough in quality. Messrs. Bergen, of St. Boniface, has also made some tile pipe from two varieties of clay taken from the valley, and for pottery work he

claims that no clay can be found in the Dominion to surpass it for variety, strength and working quality.—Tribune.

Mr. Alex. Tamoff has resigned his position as teacher of the Belmont public school and will in future devote his attention to mercantile pursuits.

The Ottawa Journal says: There is a lively talk in local political circles as to who is to receive the nomination for the city in the place of C. H. Mackintosh.

Han E. Blake is again in the Dominion.

Pure carbon has been discovered in large quantities a few miles from Kingston, Ont.

John Asselstine of Fellows, and one of the most prominent residents of Lennox county is dead, aged 84.

The Empire says the Saskatchewan exhibition in the southwest portion of the C. P. R. building at the Toronto exhibition was viewed with admiration and attracted the attention of visitors.

This exhibit requires to be seen to be appreciated thoroughly. Mr. C. Stoyel, of Prince Albert, is in charge, and is indefatigable in his efforts to explain the various exhibits.

Mr. McPhillips, barrister of Vancouver, was at Ottawa recently and urged the Government to appoint an independent Supreme court judge for the province, but was informed that this could not be done until the provincial legislature acts to create a judicial district and provides that the Supreme court shall be composed of five judges instead of five. Mr. McPhillips thought that some way could be found to get over the difficulty without provincial legislation.—Ottawa Free Press.

The Greenway correspondent of the Tribune says: Every respectable and reasonable member of this community is expressing freely his disgust at the conduct of the Ottawa postal authorities.

The post office of the town is a farm-hands' paradise, it is very convenient for the people. There is not even common sense in the change, it has already proved very hurtful to the office and will prove more so yet. There is talk of an indignation meeting.

A great sensation was caused in Chinatown, Vancouver, a few days ago, by the murder of an Indian by a man named Walter Sangster, a stranger. Sangster was evidently mad and ran through Chinatown, knocking down several Chinese and shooting at others. One shot hit a Chinaman in the face inflicting a slight wound. Sangster then saw two Indians standing a few feet off and fired at them, the bullet entering the murdered man's forehead. The Indian died on the spot. Sangster then ran away, but was shortly after arrested in a street.

The Earl of Aberdeen was much gratified at receiving, just before his departure for Canada, a handsomely illuminated address from the one-time natives of Aberdeen—the now residing in the Canadian Northwest.

Robert Scott, one of the oldest and most reliable citizens of Moose Jaw, is dead. He was a life-long Liberal, a pronounced Free Trader and one of the founders and a most prominent member of the Caledonian society.

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Queen Victoria recently laid the foundation stone of a new church which is to be built in Port Arthur, the funds for which Balmain has situated. During the ceremonies the Queen made a brief speech, in which she referred to her warm attachment to the Church of Scotland, which, she said so largely represented the feelings of the people of the country.

The department of Customs has decided in reference to Canadian cattle to be sent to Australia, exhibited at the World's Fair, that they will be sent by sea, and the case taken to the supreme court, where Mr. Justice Walker ruled against Baker. If he takes his seat again during his aldermanic life he incurs a penalty of \$2,500, and now steps have been taken to meet Alderman McKilligan and Stiles, another leaving the council-powerless to transact business, five being necessary to form a quorum.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

The Disputed Alaska-British Columbia Boundary.

Latest advices from Sitka say that the commissioners John A. Appleyard, of Canada and the United States, are unable to come to an agreement with reference to the disputed boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. One of the United States commissioners says that it will be necessary to call a conference of the commissioners appointed to settle this question.

The first steamer of the new Franco-Canadian line, the Olympia, arrived at Montreal a few days ago with a full complement of passengers and cargo. She left New York on August 20th, calling at the ports of St. Pierre and Mingan on her return trip.

Wrote has been issued in behalf of the Mercer company (limited), of Alliston, against the Massey-Harris company, Toronto, (limited); Hart A. Massey and J. Kerr, of Brandon, the same company; Hart A. Miller, of Miller's Coal Company, Toronto, and Frank Rice, of New Glasgow, agent for the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge company, claiming damages of \$100,000, for as the papers put it, unlawfully and maliciously conspiring to injure the Mercer company.

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Hon. Mr. Bowell, upon his arrival in Australia, said: "I expect to be away about three months; not long, as there are no range of mountains exist in that vicinity." Lieutenant Commander Fletcher, who is in command of the American naval forces, is convinced that the mountain range mentioned in the treaty does not exist, and that it may be merely an adjustment for an arbitration, to consider the claims and surveys of both governments, and then establish an international boundary line. The disputed territory lies between the range of several thousand square miles, embracing a very valuable mining district, and the jurisdiction over a excellent salmon streams. The territorial claim is based upon a commercial point of view and not well worth acquiring. On account of the wet season setting in, both the British and American engineers will return south this month.

A World's Fair Banquet.

The World's Fair directors will give a banquet on October 12th. It is to commemorate the success of the Canadian pavilion at the Fair. The Cabinet and the members of all the states will be there as well as the army and navy officers and all the foreign commissioners.

The Auditorium has been secured. The auditorium will be covered with a floor and covers will be laid for 600.

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Elkhorn District Advocate,
W.M.P.
PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURS.
DAY AT THE
DISTRICT ADVOCATE OFFICE
ELKHORN, MAN.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 per annum in advance
Contributions, articles and letters intended to
be published must be addressed to the editor, and
he is not responsible for Tuesday evening,
Wednesday morning or Saturday afternoon
insertions. All communications must be written on
one side of the paper only, and accompanied by the
writer's name and address, not necessarily for
publication, but a guarantee of good faith
is required.

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Space	1 Year	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
1 Col.	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
1/2 Col.	4.00	2.00	1.00	50
1/4 Col.	2.00	1.00	50	50
1/8 Col.	1.00	50	50	50

Transient Advertisements, such as Sales
Entertainments, Local Notices, Meetings,
Tenders &c.—10 cents per line for first in-
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sequent insertion.

Advertisements of Lost, Stolen, Stray-
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Additional lines at proportional rates.

F. J. GREENSTREET, EDITOR & PROP.
VOL. I. No. 1.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1861.

THE ELKHORN CEMETERY

Some time ago our attention was directed to the disorderly condition of the cemetery, and on investigation, we found that the complaint was not made without good reason. We have kept quiet on the subject, fondly hoping that the matter would be taken up by the Council, or discussed by those interested in town improvements in the columns of the Advocate. As, however, neither of these alternatives have been utilized, it becomes our duty to make it a public question. In almost any other town, especially in the eastern countries, we find the cemetery carefully protected and attended. It is usually safely guarded by a substantial fence, and invariably relieved by shrubs and trees. Ours, however, beyond being overgrown with prairie grass, is as barren as the prairie itself. While it is not required that the cemetery should be elaborately fenced or decorated, it is essential that it should be kept in a much better and respectable condition than at present prevails. We all know what hallowed memories hang around the place that covers the mortal remains of our loved ones, and with what fond affection we endeavor to memorialize our departed friends and it must be with feelings of annoyance and regret to find it in a worse neglected state than our own kitchen gardens, or the public highway. Fifty or one hundred dollars spent on improving the cemetery would not be begrimed by the community, and would effect a transformation that is easily needed. Although the season is far advanced, and the winter is close upon us, it is not too late to put it into shape, not only to preserve the place from the unscrupulous intrusion of the quadrupeds, but to protect the various tokens of memorial erected by sorrowing friends, and encourage those so inclined in retaining recollections of loved ones passed into the great beyond.

We trust these remarks may prove a word in season, and the complaints against the Elkhorn cemetery no longer be justifiable.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Now that there appears to be no intention on the part of the Imperial government to abolish the embargo on Canadian cattle, it is time our own government would adopt some practical plan of convincing the mother country that our cattle are free from contagious pleura. Scotland is in favor of the removal of the embargo but England and Ireland remain hostile. The English because the farmers wish to lessen competition, and the Irish because they desire an English market for Irish store cattle.

To make matters worse the "doctors" differ. Prof. Williams has always maintained that Canada is free from contagious pleura-pneumonia, while the English Veterinarians just as stoutly claim that they have discovered the disease in cattle landed in England. The contention is this country is that no pleura-pneumonia exists among the herds, and that the disease discovered by the British Veterinarians, was of a non-contagious character. This contention is supported by the reports from the Veterinarians of this and other provinces of the Dominion.

That such a difference of opinion should exist among men eminent in their profession, may to many seem strange, but is accounted for by the fact that the contagious disease presents POST MORTEM appearances, very like those of the non-contagious. The chief differences are seen in the

symptoms exhibited by the living animal. In view of this would it not be well for Canada to invite the Imperial government to send experts, in whom they have confidence, to visit Canada, inspect our cattle, and enquire into our quarantine regulations. Unless this is done it seems very doubtful that Canadian cattle will be allowed to enter British markets on hoof either this or next season.

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S.S. Warlimoo..... Sep. 10
and every month thereafter.

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From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

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Lake Winnipeg..... Sep. 27th
Superior..... Sep. 10th
Sault..... Oct. 8th
Lahes..... Sep. 30th
Vancouver..... Oct. 11th
Oregon..... Sep. 1st
Numidian..... Sep. 1st
Lepardian..... Sep. 6th
Pardian..... Sep. 7th
Mongolian..... Sep. 30th

FROM NEW YORK.

Germanic..... Oct. 14th
Marectic..... Sep. 15th
Britannia..... Sep. 1st
Tentonic..... Sep. 27th
Umbria..... Oct. 7th
Eurilia..... Sep. 3rd
Campania..... Sep. 30th
Lucania..... Sep. 16th
Berlin..... Sep. 10th
New York..... Sep. 29th

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Intermediate, \$15. Steerage, \$24.

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Contracts taken for all kinds of Buildings, either in Town or Country.

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Painting, paper hanging, sign writing.

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Over 500 pieces to choose from.

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Clothes repaired, cleaned and

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New Shop, opposite Cavanagh Hotel.

N. B. Parties bringing their OWN MATERIAL can have same made up to order.

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(opposite Cavanagh Hotel.)

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Lowest possible living prices.

Material and workmanship second to

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J. R. DURE, FOREMAN

NEW

MEAT

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Sausages and Fresh

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Orders taken and Meat delivered in

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PRICES AWAY

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ALWAYS AT HAND.

MERCHANTS and others having goods to

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J. H. CAVANAGH

NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new

curative medicine, the secret

formula of which is known

only to the Proprietor.

They cure the most difficult cases when all other

treatments fail.

Take 10 grains daily, at

40 cents per package, or mix 100 grs. for

one month's supply.

Write for sample.

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ELKHORN

THE CANADA NORTH WEST LAND CO.

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OVER 1,000,000 ACRES

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No cultivation conditions.

Write for particulars of the Company's system of occupying Shores instead of Cash

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For Sale in the Towns and Villages, Major and minor, information can be obtained

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W. E. SCARTH, Land Commis-

CANADIAN OPIUM TRADE

IT HAS DEVELOPED ENORMOUSLY.

The Portion on the Coast Produce a vast quantity—The Customs Department Having Matter Under Consideration.

It is estimated by the Canadian authorities that at least 100,000 lbs. of opium are sent from British Columbia annually and smuggled across to the United States. There are now sixteen refining factories in operation in Victoria and Vancouver, any one of which could produce more of the drug than is required to possibly enter into the consumption of Canada for medicinal purposes.

The enormous growth that there has been in this trade may be judged from the fact that the import of crude opium for refining purposes in ten years increased from 27,000 pounds to 150,000 pounds.

The comptroller of inland revenue says: "There is no difficulty in the imposition of an excise duty on the refined material, having a double object in view, the collection of more revenue and the restriction of the opium trade."

The Canadian government now receives only \$150,000 revenue which is collected by customs duties at the rate of \$1 per pound on the raw material. The imposition of an excise duty by compelling refining factories to carry on their work in Canada, the government inspection would at the present rate of production contribute \$250,000 more at least to the treasury."

The United States would profit by the adoption of such a policy as it would enable the officers to keep check of what is produced and thereby reduce the chances of smuggling the refined article across the border.

Remarkable Coincidences.

Twenty-six years ago, a man employed as book-keeper by an old firm in Manchester committed himself by stranding his boat in the Mersey, was convicted, and underwent imprisonment for two years. After his release, he found that his best efforts to obtain a similar post to the one he had formerly held were of no avail. Having tried several other occupations, with no appreciable success, he applied himself to journalism, in which he soon made his

He was now sincerely repentant, thoroughly resolved to live an honest life. Some years elapsed, and he was appointed to edit an influential journal in the Colonies, where his talents and energy were of great service.

There he was well merited success, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him—bearing a blameless reputation. But one day a gale of wind scattered the building opposite his office. The place had been used as a postoffice, and the garrison chamber contained some old newspapers, undelivered through insufficient address. Some of these were blown to the street, and subsequently discovered by the editor to be of a rival paper. One of the papers gave a full account of the trial and conviction of the editor referred to. The sequel was a sad one.

Our next example affords a pleasing contrast to the foregoing, and is without an element of humor. One Sunday evening, in the dead of winter, the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, Rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, had just announced his text: "Our lamps are gone out," when the church doors were opened and a gaudy crowd of worshippers from a neighboring church swarmed in and speedily confiscated all the vacant seats. It afterwards transpired that their supply had suddenly failed, and the congregation had trooped over en masse to worship with the Doctor.

A few years ago a Liverpool gentleman, about to embark for Canada, intended to travel to see, on the Prince's Landing Stage, an old friend whom he had expected to meet at Montreal.

The friend had returned to England on sick leave. After some pleasant talk, the gentleman proceeded on his voyage, landed at Halifax, and travelled by train to Montreal. Three hours later he was sitting in the smoking room of an hotel in the city when someone turning round, he confronted his friend again. Urgent business had compelled him to return to Montreal by one of the "ocean greyhounds."

Thus, within ten days, the two friends enjoyed two unexpected meetings at places 5,000 miles apart, and in different continents, each meanwhile, having good reason to suppose that they were separated by the wide ocean.

Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is a good thing, especially when coupled with activity of body, but one would hardly look for the latter in a man seventy-five years of age. Nevertheless, after a residence of Lake Titicaca, New York, who had lived for three-quarters of a century saved his life by a display of thought and agility that would have been expected of any one of athletic physique. Mrs. Mullen, the man referred to, happened to go into his field one hot July day. While there he noticed an intruder, and the intruder was also Mr. Mullens. A fierce bull, which had evidently killed a man, the owner of the field had no time to run for the bull charged at once, and therefore Mr. Mullens waited. Just as the bull made an attack, he sprang in the old man dodged, and then with the activity of youth jumped on the back of the animal. There he stuck like a burr and called for help, but nobody had the courage to throw his rider. But the effort of the men were unavailing, while the shouts of the old man brought assistance in the shape of the animal's owner, after about ten minutes. And then, without a more ado, the bull was shot and Mr. Mullens rescued.

House-House is Brighton. Errand boy handled book to slavery; "Ow to payin' the Planner," for Miss Thumpit."

Slavey (after a minute) "Miss says as you've made a mistake; she didn't order."

E. B. "Did you say she did. Mrs. Greyson, next door, bought it, and said it was to be sent to Mrs. Thumpit."

THE FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMER.

The First Steamer to Cross the Atlantic Was Canadian.

In many quarters the idea seems to prevail—and we give expression to it quite recently in an article on "Some Early Steamships" (page 155)—that the first steamer to cross the Atlantic was "Savannah," which in 1819 made the voyage from the port of the same name in Georgia to Liverpool in twenty-four days. The "Savannah," however, was not steamship, and was under sail more than two-thirds of the way across. She was a full-rigged packet-ship, and had on her deck a small steam-engine, by means of which motion was given to the craft in certain parts of the voyage. The "Savannah" was built on the stocks of the Yacht "Sequoia" (1818), which was christened with the name of the little daughter of the house of Buff yelld. She not only sailed, but directed her attentions vigorously to the navigation of the vessel, and when having her engines repaired, returned to Spain and was soon afterwards sent to Bordeaux, in France to have the hull repaired. But on being surveyed, it was found that the timbers were so much decayed that it was necessary to build a vessel to receive the engine, which was built there, and called by the same name, and now (1853) forms one of the royal steam-navy of Spain, while her predecessor was converted into a hulk at Bordeaux.

This, in brief, is the history of the steamer which played so important a role in the maritime annals of Canada, England and Spain. Her career is narrated in the "Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, where it is an object of profound veneration. At the request of the Government, a copy of the model has been made, and forms part of the Canadian exhibit to the World's Fair at Chicago.—Chamber Journal.

gall then completes the story of the pioneer Atlantic steamer. "The Yacht "Savannah," which completed at Sheerness Dockyard, took out General Alava, the Spanish ambassador, and General Evans and most of his staff officers to Saint Andrew; and afterwards to St. Sebastian, having been hoisted in Commander's boat, and was afterwards employed in cruising between that port and Fuente Arriba, and acting in concert with the Legion against Don Carlos until the time of their service expired in 1837. She was then sent to Portsmouth with a party of British sailors, and was taken to London, and detained in the City Canal by Commodore Henry until the claims of the officers and crew on the Spanish Government were settled, which was ultimately accomplished by bills, and the officers and crew discharged from the service. The "Savannah" was then sent to the Mediterranean, and was tacked up to the Spanish ambassador, and after having her engines repaired, returned to Spain and was soon afterwards sent to Bordeaux, in France to have the hull repaired. But on being surveyed, it was found that the timbers were so much decayed that it was necessary to build a vessel to receive the engine, which was built there, and called by the same name, and now (1853) forms one of the royal steam-navy of Spain, while her predecessor was converted into a hulk at Bordeaux."

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GOOD MANNERS.

Sydney Smith said that "manners are the shadows of virtue." Certainly a man's behavior is a large index of his character and gives a true picture of what he really is. Course speech and unpolished dress tell of the coarse character. The Tattler said that "the appellation of gentleman is never to be applied to a man accustomed to hit his neighbor in the face." That is true, and therefore, whatever a man's circumstance he can be a gentleman, and the fact that he is a gentleman will manifest itself in his mannerisms. Good manners are persons who seem to think it impossible to be cordial and hearty in manner without being boisterous or almost rude. Delicacy of behavior and gentleness in speech are the marks of those in cordiality. A good heart expresses itself in good manners, good manners react to increase goodness of heart. Good manners are possible to every one, though they are not natural to all. These inward qualities need to be nurtured and their outward forms of expression cultivated. Study of the character of good people, and observation of their manners will give knowledge of what is right and what is wrong. Let the heart be first right and the rest is easily learned. Good manners in a high sense of the word is the sign of a good life.

The sentence "John quickly exten-

ded five-line bags containing all the letters of the alphabet."

A parliamentary blue book relating to the last census for England and Wales states that there were 8,719,263 unmarried males and 8,908,005 unmarried females, 4,851,658 married males and 4,016,649 married females, 484,310 widowers and 524,310 widows. There were 73 widowers and 169 widows over 15 years of age, and 2,095 widowers and 3,840 widows over 20 and under 25 years of age.

Plants that are being grown for winter blooming require very close attention. Keep them well supplied with water and rip back the lead when necessary. Give them a compact soil.

A little neglect at any time means the ruination of many a valuable plant.

Twelve million of articles of mail matter pass through United States postoffices each day, and 300,000 letters are received annually at the dead letter office.

Nelson, the ex-stallion king, is again after the crown. He has already trotted in 2,097 this year.

On exhibition at the world's fair in New York, a horse named "Nelson" was sold for \$10,000.

On the 1st of August, 1823, commanded by Captain John McDougall, the left Quebec, via Pictou, Nova Scotia, for London, under steam.

The effects of 1822 paralysed business in Canada, and trade was at a stand-still for a time. Like other enterprises at this date, the Royal William experienced reverses, and she was doomed to be sold as sheriff's sale. Some Quebec gentlemen bought her in, and resolved to send her to England to be sold. In 1833 the owners sold her to a man who was a foreigner, and without misfortune of any kind. The Royal William's proportions were as follows: Builder's measurement, 1,670 tons; steamboat measurement, per Act of Parliament, 830 tons; length of keel, 140 feet; length of deck from head to tail rail, 176 feet; breadth of beam inside the gun-boxes, 20 feet 4 inches; inside the gun-boxes, 10 feet 10 inches; 17 ft 9 inches. On the 4th of August, 1833, commanded by Captain John McDougall, left Quebec, via Pictou, Nova Scotia, for London, under steam.

When the Royal William was to be sold, she was in a bad condition.

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